The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,616.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. 1789.

LICENSED STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
Oppoſite to the Tron Church,
EDINBURGH.

WHITE and MITCHEL requeſt, that the holders of prizes ſold by them on account of Meſſ. Richardſon and Goodluck, will preſent them at this Office, where they will be paid without deduction.

The buſineſs in future will be carried on under the firm of

JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,
Licenſed on their own account.

Where Tickets and Shares, in the uſual variety, may be had, and all buſineſs reſpecting the Lottery tranſacted with that punctuality which has diſtinguiſhed this Office for *Twenty-one Lotteries* paſt; during which, Prizes amounting to upwards of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS

Have been ſold and paid;—and, in the laſt and four preceding Lotteries, the under Capitals in Shares, viz.

One of L. 5000	Five of L. 1000
Two of 2000	Six of 500

Schemes gratis. Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

BOOKS AND PRINTS.
This day is Publiſhed,
AN APPENDIX TO MARTIN'S SALE CATALOGUE,
Containing many ſcarce and rare Books and Prints.
To be viewed from eleven o'clock till three, at W. Martin's Warehouſe, Old Bank Cloſe.
The prices (ready money) printed in the catalogue.

WANTED,
As an APPRENTICE to a genteel profeſſion,
A YOUNG LAD of a Mechanical Genius.—For particulars, enquire at Mr Spence, dentiſt, James's Court, Edinburgh.

WANTED TO BORROW,
TEN Thouſand Pounds, upon Heritable Security.
Apply to Henry Johnſton Wylie, writer, George Street, Edinburgh.

BOARD AND LODGING.
BAILLIE IMRIE begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he continues to occupy a large and commodious Houſe, for boarding young Gentlemen.
He returns his moſt grateful thanks to thoſe who have already favoured him with their encouragement, and begs leave to aſſure thoſe who are pleaſed to place their children or connections in his houſe, that the utmoſt care and attention will be paid to them.
His terms of board are Six Pounds per quarter.
PERTH, Sept. 19. 1789.

D. MILNE
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, That he has now moved from Parliament Square to his NEW WAREROOMS, in that elegant building, the Merchant's Hall, Hunter's Square, weſt ſide Tron Church.
D. MILNE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the ſteady friendſhip which he has experienced, and takes the liberty of mentioning, that the uſual extenſive and fa[illegible] to be kept.
A new parcel of BLACK FRENCH [illegible] of theſe cloths, have rendered them deſirable by thoſe Gentlemen accuſtomed to wear black.
An aſſortment of rich Iriſh Tabbinets, Half Tabbinets, and Poplins.
Black Silks, every kind, Bombazeens, &c.
☞ Two Mahogany Counters, three Glaſs Caſes, and ſome Shelves, to be ſold at the old ſhop.
Edinburgh, Sept. 21. 1789.

NORTHERN MEETING.
THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING commences at Inverneſs, on Monday the 26th day of October, and continues during the week.
STEWARDS.
SIR HECTOR MACKENZIE, of Garloch, Bart.
SIR HECTOR MUNRO, K. B.
ARTHUR FORBES, Eſq; of Culloden,
JAMES BRODIE, Eſq; of Brodie.
JAMES SHAW, Secretary.

Lying in Leith Roads, and will poſitively ſail the 24th inſt.
FOR LONDON,

DONALD DENOON Maſter.
This brig was lately bought on purpoſe for the London trade, is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage.
The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings at his houſe, Ratten Row, Leith.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Shore of Leith, on Tueſday the 22d current, at twelve o'clock noon,
The Brigantine
NATHANIEL AND MARY,
Meaſuring about 90 tons.
Apply to William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith, or Captain James Johnſton, who will ſhow the veſſel and inventory.

FOR TORTOLA,
THE FORTUNE,
JAMES HOW Maſter,
To ſail on or before the 12th October.
FOR GRENADA,
The MARGARET, ALLAN HARVIE Maſter, to ſail on or before the 20th October.
FOR ST. KITT'S,
The HOPE, JOHN M'MILLAN Maſter, to ſail on or before the 20th October.
For freight or paſſage in theſe veſſels apply to Alexander Houſtoun and Company, Glaſgow, or to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock.
SEPT. 17. 1789.

FOR GRENADA,
THE TIVOLI,
JAMES M'LEISH Maſter,
Will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glaſgow by the 1ſt October, and clear to ſail by 1ſt November.
This is a new veſſel, ſails well, and has the beſt accommodations for paſſengers.
For freight or paſſage, apply to John Campbell, ſenior, here, or the Captain at Port-Glaſgow.
N. B. A MASON, well recommended, willing to ſerve a gentleman in Grenada for a term of years, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr Campbell.
Glaſgow, Sept. 18. 1789.

BILL DROPPED.
THERE was dropped, on the road between Newton in Cambuſlang and Rutherglen,
A PROMISSORY NOTE, granted by Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co. bankers in Edinburgh, dated 28th May laſt, payable to Mrs Montgomerie, on demand, p. 100 l. The note was blank indorſed, *J. Montgomerie.*—
Whoever has found the ſame, will pleaſe return it to James Buchan writer to the ſignet, or David Scott writer in Glaſgow. And, if offered in payment, or to be diſcounted, it is intreated the ſame may be ſtopped, and immediate notice ſent as above.
Payment is ſtopt at Sir William Forbes and Co.

SUGAR AND RUM.
To be SOLD by action, within the warehouſe of William Sibbald, and Co. merchants in Leith, on Friday the 25th curt. at eleven o'clock forenoon,
ABOUT Eighty Hogſheads and Tierces of Fine Scale SUGAR, and Twenty Puncheons and Hogſheads of RUM, in bond, juſt arrived in the Roſelle, Robert Liddell maſter, from Jamaica.
The ſamples will be ſhewn, and catalogues delivered the day before the ſale.

STAMP OFFICE.
EDINBURGH, SEPT. 16. 1789.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE STAMP-DUTIES having taken into their conſideration the inconveniency to perſons in SCOTLAND ſending Stamped Paper, which may be ſpoiled in the writing, or otherwiſe obliterated, to the Head Office at LONDON to get the ſtamps cancelled there,—have thought proper to authoriſe the Officers at Edinburgh to exchange ſuch paper for the future.
This is therefore to give notice to all ſuch perſons as may have writings upon Stamped Paper left unfiniſhed, or which are ſpoiled in the writing, or otherwiſe obliterated, that the ſame will be exchanged *at this Office*, upon the parties paying the price of the paper *only*, and making *affidavit* to the cauſe of the paper being rendered uſeleſs.
N.B. *The ſtatute, laying additional duties on receipts or diſcharges for Legacies, which commenced 2d Auguſt laſt, charge only ſuch legacies as ſhall amount to 400l. with an additional ſtamp of 20s. and a like additional 20s. on every further ſum of 100l. with the ſame exceptions as in the former legacy-act.*

DUMFRIES RACES.
To be run for over the Courſe at *Tinwald Downs*, on Tueſday the 6th of October next,
A PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS—the beſt of three four-mile heats, by Scots-bred Horſes, who never were out of Scotland before three years old, to carry the following weights:
Three years old, 5 ſtone 7 lb.
Four years old, 8 ſtone 3 lb.
Five years old, 9 ſtone 5 lb.
Six years old, 9 ſtone 11 lb.
Aged, 10 ſtone.
To be run for over the ſame Courſe, on Wedneſday the 7th of October, a Purſe of FIFTY GUINEAS—the beſt of three four-mile heats, by Horſes, &c. carrying the following weights:
Four years old, 7 ſtone 12 lb
Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lb.
The winner of a King's Hundred this year to carry 5 lb extra, a winner of Fifty this year to carry 3 lb. extra, and a winner of two Fifties to carry 5 lb. extra.
To be run for over the ſame Courſe, on Thurſday the 8th of October, a Purſe of FIFTY GUINEAS, for actual Hunters, and hunted laſt ſeaſon with an eſtabliſhed pack of hounds, and certified as ſuch by the maſter of the hounds they hunted with—the beſt of three four-mile heats—to carry twelve ſtone.
Certificates to be produced, and the horſes entered at the George Inn, on Monday the 5th of October, between eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon.
All diſputes to be determined by the ſtewards, and their determination to be final.
Ordinaries at the George and King's Arms alternately, as at laſt races.
His Grace the DUKE of QUEENSBERRY,
The Right Hon. LORD DAER,
JAMES MAXWELL, Eſq; of Kirkconnell,
CHARLES SHARPE, Eſq; of Hoddom,
} STEWARDS.

INTIMATION
To Builders, Maſters, Citizens and Suburbs of Edinburgh.
1698, for regulating the manner of building within the City of Edinburgh and *Suburbs thereof*, it is ſtatuted and ordained, that no houſe thereafter to be erected there ſhould exceed five ſtoreys in height, from the pavement in front thereof; yet ſeveral Builders having for ſome time paſt, either totally diſregarded ſaid act, or attempted by different ways to evade the ſame, a proſecution was lately brought againſt the Builders of a tenement at the end of the South Bridge, the reſult of which was, its being firſt found by the Sheriff, and afterwards by the Court of Seſſion, that the act of Parliament was ſtill in force, and that it extended to the buildings in the Suburbs, as well as within the Royalty—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the act of Parliament muſt be complied with by all Builders within the City or Suburbs: That a ſimple garret roof will only be allowed to ſuch tenements as are the full height of five ſtoreys, and that no timpanies, projections, French roofs, or ſhort legs and long, as it is called, will be permitted in any building that conſiſts of more than four ſtoreys from the pavement or cauſeway.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Procurator Fiſcal for the County.
WILLIAM SPROTT,
Procurator Fiſcal for the City.

FORFARSHIRE.
To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of John Crockatt, vintner in Cupar Angus, upon Thurſday the 24th day of September 1789, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon,
THE Farm of DYKEHEAD of CRAIGIES, lying in the barony of Craigies, pariſh of Gleniſla, and ſhire of Forfar, containing above 120 Scots acres, almoſt all arable land, divided into four incloſures, and enjoying the privileges of paſturage and commonty on the adjoining hill of Knaptannity and Whitehill, and of peat, turf, and other fuel, in the moſſes and hill of Kilry.
There is a good ſteading on the farm, built within theſe five or ſix years; and as it is at preſent let at only 32l. it will admit of a conſiderable increaſe of rent. It is agreeably ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the water of Iſla, which forms the boundary of one of the fields at the Reeky Linn, a famous fall of 80 feet. It is about two miles diſtant from Alyth, ten from Forfar, eight from Cupar Angus, and fifteen from Dundee.
The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 20l. Scots of feu-duty; the other public burdens are ſmall, and the teinds are valued.
The tenants will ſhow the farm; and for further information, application may be made to David Thomſon, writer to the ſignet, South St David's Street, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds; and copies of the inventory of titles, and of the articles of roup, are lodged in the hands of Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus.

LONDON——SEPT. 18.
OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.
WEDNESDAY,—*Seventh Day.*
A trial, in its nature important, and intereſting to the feelings of every one preſent, was yeſterday decided.
Frederic Auguſtus Newman, Eſq; was indicted, for ſtealing out of the houſe of Mr Yeates, linen-draper in Craven-ſtreet, ſtrand, two ſilk cloaks, ſix ſilver teaſpoons, two table ſpoons, and other articles.
Mr Garrow, as counſel for the proſecution, ſtated the circumſtances of the caſe, and called the following witneſſes, in proof of the facts mentioned in the indictment.
Miſs Allen, who lives in the houſe of the proſecutor, ſtated, That on Thurſday the 21ſt of July, two gentlemen came about ſix o'clock, or about five minutes paſt, to the houſe—that on a girl opening the door, they enquired about lodgings; their buſineſs being told Mrs Yates, who was in the kitchen, ſhe deſired the witneſs to ſhew them. One of the gentlemen, ſhe ſays, was dreſſed in green, the other in blue—when ſhe came up ſtairs, ſhe conducted the gentleman in green to ſhew him the lodgings, the other remaining in the paſſage. After about eleven minutes abſence, they came down ſtairs, and the gentleman in green ſaid, he would call next day and give his anſwer. About an hour and an half after they were gone, ſhe firſt miſſed the things which ſhe had ſeen five minutes before the gentlemen came. The Sunday after this happened, as ſhe was walking with Mr and Mrs Yates in Kenſington Gardens, ſhe ſaw the two gentlemen walking, and informed Mr Yates of it. They followed them upon this out of the garden, and a Mr Watſon having joined them in Hyde Park, he and the proſecutor walked up to the gentlemen—Mr Yaets tapped the priſoner on the ſhoulder, and aſked him if he was not the gentleman who called at his houſe on the preceding Tueſday!—The priſoner anſwered in the negative; he had, he ſaid, never been there but once, about four months before. On ſome people gathering about them, the priſoner ſwore, and walked away.—She did not ſee him again till the ſame evening at Mr Yates's houſe. On her croſs examination by Mr Fielding, (the priſoner's counſel) ſhe ſaid ſhe had ſeen the priſoner before, four or five times, at the proſecutor's houſe: That when ſhe ſaw him on the 21ſt, ſhe did not immediately recollect him, till he was going out of the door. To the perſon of the priſoner ſhe ſwore poſitively. The reſt of her evidence, relative to the priſoner's behaviour in Craven-ſtreet, as it was more fully ſtated by the other witneſſes, we ſhall omit.
Mr Yates was next called.—His evidence, reſpecting the meeting the priſoner, and the other gentleman, his brother, in Kenſington Gardens, and in Hyde Park, was the ſame as that of the laſt witneſs. On tapping him on the ſhoulder, he ſaid, "I believe, Sir, you called [illegible] replies, he did—Aye, anſwered then the priſoner, I believe you live in Craven-ſtreet, but do not know my name. Miſs Allen coming up, ſaid, ſhe knew him well. A crowd now aſſembling, the priſoner and his brother walked away. On meeting them again in the Mall, the witneſs went up to him, and ſaid, If I have offended you, I beg your pardon; and invited them to drink a glaſs of wine at home with him. The priſoner ſeemed rather to wiſh to go to the Cannon Coffee-houſe—however, he at length conſented to accompany the witneſs home. When they got there, he wiſhed to know of what they would accuſe him. Inſtead of replying to the queſtion, the witneſs begged him to drink—being unwilling to open the matter till a conſtable whom he had ſent for came. On his coming, and the buſineſs being explained to him, the priſoner ſaid he was a ruined man, but innocent of the crimes imputed to him. He was then requeſted to recollect where he was on Tueſday the 21ſt. He replied, that it was with ſome reluctance he opened his affairs to them, but as it was now indiſpenſably neceſſary, he told them he was ar[illegible] and confined Tueſday morning by Groves, a bailiff, neſday morning. The witneſs was then priſ[illegible] to enquire at Laver's, but the priſoner recollected that it was the preceding Tueſday that he was arreſted.—On ſecond recollection, he ſaid, he was at Stirling's wine vaults in the Hay market, where he was the whole day.—On its being propoſed to ſend for Stirling—he then ſaid, he was not certain whether it was that day or not.—He then enquired the value of the things, but the witneſs replied, he would hear of no compoſition, but the reſtoring of the things taken. The priſoner atteſted his innocence of the theft, but that he had rather pay the value of them, than have his character expoſed to a public trial. He then referred to Mr O'Brien and to Mr Price, an attorney in Northumberland Street, who could account for where he was. The priſoner's brother then went out, and continued ſome time. On his return, he ſaid, he had found out where he was on Tueſday. However, on his not ſatisfying the proſecutor, the priſoner was taken into cuſtody, and carried to the watch-houſe. On Monday he was examined at Bow Street in the morning, and diſcharged. In the evening he was taken up again, re-examined, and on Wedneſday admitted to bail. On his croſs examination, he ſaid, the priſoner had been at his houſe ſeveral times, though he had only ſeen him once. He was, however, well known to Miſs Allen, who made the firſt diſcovery of the loſs. On the witneſs's return home, on the 21ſt of July, he ſaid, he was going to unſhip ſome goods, and would give Miſs Allen and Mrs Yates a ſail down the river. They proceeding to fetch their cloaks, diſcovered for the firſt time the theft. No one, they ſaid, had been in the houſe but the priſoner and the gentleman with him, ſince laſt the cloaks and plate were ſeen. On being aſked, Whether the priſoner did not ſay to him in St James's Park, I wanted to ſee you; he acknowledged he did. Being queſtioned why the priſoner was taken up a ſecond time, he replied, that he had informed the Juſtice, he offered to pay the value of the goods. Why did not then the witneſs tell the magiſtrate the priſoner's accompanying expreſſions, that he would pay the value of the goods, though he was innocent, in order that his character might not be expoſed by a public trial? The witneſs made no reply. He was then aſked, whether an adverriſement was not inſerted in the newſpapers, requeſting all who had had their lodgings robbed to attend; and, on their attendance, whether he did not know that they diſclaimed all knowledge of the priſoner? To this he replied in the affirmative.
Mr Watſon was then examined. He corroborated what Mr Yates had ſaid, relative to the meeting in Hyde and St James's Parks, and then going to Craven Street, when Mr Yates was juſt ſet out to go to Laver's. The priſoner's brother recollected that he was there on Tueſday before. To which the priſoner replied,—Oh, by God—it was—call the meſſenger back. The priſoner then ſeemed very affected, wrung his hands, and appeared in great diſtreſs; on being adviſed to becalm, and recollect where he was, he could not. The priſoner ſaid, Mr O'Brien would give him a good character; but he did not ſay that he knew where he was on the Tueſday. The affair then ended, on the priſoner's being taken into cuſtody.
On his croſs-examination, it appeared that the priſoner, on being told that he was not in cuſtody at Mr Yates's houſe, did not avail himſelf of the liberty of going away, but ſaid that he did not chooſe to go.
Mr Burke was called next. His evidence was the ſame as thoſe of the two preceding witneſſes, relative to the priſoner's agitation, and his perſiſting in his innocence. By the teſtimony of this gentleman, who was the conſtable, it appeared, that he had behaved to the priſoner in a very tender and humane manner, in a manner which we wiſh we could ſee others of his profeſſion adopt alſo. He proved the taking him to the watch houſe, and carrying him to Bow-ſtreet next day.
Mr Luke Reilly's examination followed. He is the keeper of the Globe tavern, corner of Craven-ſtreet. He was ſent for by Mr Yates on Sunday.—He ſaw the priſoner, his brother, Mr Burke, and Mr Watſon there. The priſoner always perſiſted in his innocence. The witneſs contradicted the evidence of Miſs Allen. He ſaid, that ſhe alleged, ſhe only believed the priſoner was the man who had been at the houſe the preceding Tueſday.
Mr Stephen Price, an attorney in Northumberland ſtreet, had known the priſoner for twelve years. On the 21ſt of July, he was at his houſe from half an hour paſt four till between five and ten minutes paſt ſix.—Had a blue coat, but no boots. He came to his houſe by himſelf. Nobody met him there, and he went away alone.
Mr John Price, brother of the preceding witneſs, proved that the priſoner had been there, and had gone away the time mentioned. He alſo alledged, that he had no boots on, but a pair of light coloured ſtockings.
Mr Reed, the next witneſs, lives in Pall Mall, at No. 130. The priſoner, he ſaid, called on him at nine or ten minutes paſt ſix. They went together to Sterling's, where they ſtaid till ten o'clock, and wanted to ſend a letter to Dublin. He looked at the hour, to ſee whether it was too late for the poſtman, who [illegible] quarter paſt ſix. Being aſked how much he paid for his ſhare of the reckoning at Sterling's, he replied, two ſhillings.
Mr James Collins was next called. He ſaid, that he went and paid his money at the Haymarket theatre, to ſee the farce of the Son-in-Law; that it being only twenty minutes paſt ſix, he was reſolved to go and get ſomething to drink, and return by ſeven.—On going to Sierling's, he ſaw the priſoner and Mr Reed there. They aſked him to drink, and, in ſhort, prevailed on him not to go to the play. He continued with them till ten at night.
Louiſa Fenning, the priſoner's ſervant, proved that her maſter returned home to his houſe in the King's Road, Chelſea, between twelve and one on Tueſday the 21ſt.
Charles Newman, brother to the priſoner, ſaid, that he, with his wife, came to his houſe at eleven in the morning, where he ſtaid till four. He then went out, returned a little after ten, ſupped, and went home about half paſt eleven. The witneſs lives in [illegible]
Jeremiah Newman, [illegible] priſoner when he was ſtopped in Kenſington Gardens. He confirmed what had been before ſaid, relative to his brother's agitation, proteſtation of innocence, and Laver's, but denied that ever he ſaid he had found out where his brother was on the Tueſday, becauſe he did not ſee him all that day.
Several witneſſes were called to the priſoner's character; among whom were Mr Hammerſley the banker, Mr Laſcelles, Mr Kirkman, an eminent brewes, &c. who all gave him a good character, believing him to be a man of honour, punctuality, and a Gentleman.
The Recorder then ſummed up the evidence, and the Jury, immediately after he had finiſhed it, brought in their verdict, Not Guilty, ſaying, at the ſame time, they had been convinced of his innocence long before.
The trial laſted near ſeven hours.
John Dudley, for a highway robbery, and ſtealing a watch from one Marſh, was found Guilty, but recommended to mercy. We have here to lament the ungenerous expreſſions made uſe of by the proſecutor, relative to the priſoner, whoſe chief aim ſeems to have been, by this proſecution, to obtain the reward of 40l. on conviction of the offender.

PRICES OF STOCKS, SEPT. 18.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. red. —	India Stock, —
Ditto con. 79¼ a ½ a 80.	Ditto Scrip. 6¾.
4 per cent. 1777, —	Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 118¾.	Ditto Bonds, 100 prem.
Bank Long. Ann. —	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto 1778, for 30 years, —	Exchequer bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 18 s. 6 d.
Ditto Old Ann. —	Iriſh Tickets, 6 l. 10 s.
New ditto, —	Tontine, 10l.

EXCHANGES ON

Amſterdam,	38	6		Oporto,	5 5⅞
Ditto Sight,	38	3		Paris,	27⅝
Rotterdam,	38	8		Ditto 2 U.	27½
Hamburg,	35	5	2½ U.	Bourdeaux 2 U.	27½
Liſbon,	5	6½		Dublin,	8

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 17. N.

LLOYD's LIST.—September 18.

THE *Friendſhip*, Wyke, from Montſerrat to London, was ſpoke with in lat. 46. lon. 41. on the 7th inſtant, out five weeks and two days.

Captain Cruden, of the Tarter, on the 26th ult. in lat. 41. 28. lon. 52. 48. ſpoke the Martha, Hall, from Barbadoes.

Captain Hall, from Dominica, on the 30th ult. ſpoke the Eliza, Francis, Martin, from London to Virginia, in lat. 43. 20. lon. 40. The Barbara, Clark, from South Sea, the 13th inſt. lat. 48 lon. 11.

The Britannia, Pacey, from Jamaica, ſpoke the following ſhips, viz. Auguſt 6.—Queen Charlotte, ——, from Jamaica to London, lat. 23. 53. N. Auguſt 11. Commerce, Fraſer, from Jamaica to London, lat. 30. 48. lon. 77. 50. W. Auguſt 13. Winchester, Bruce, from Jamaica to London, lat. 30. 56. lon. 76. 2. Auguſt 17. Amity, Nixon, from Jamaica to London, lat. 33. 40. lon. 66. 45. Auguſt 30. Hope, Air, from London to Baltimore, in lat. 42. 37. lon. 49. 14.

The Grantham Packet, on the 31ſt ult. in lat. 42. N. lon. 48. ſpoke the Friends, Livermore, of London, from St Euſtatia to Amſterdam, out thirty-two days, all well.

The Benjamin, Wiſe, from Riga, is ſtranded, the cargo ſaved.

The Tarleton, Gilbody, from Granada to Liverpool, was damaged by lightning on the 5th of Auguſt, and is put into St Thomas's to repair.

The Ancona, Hall, from Ancona to Amſterdam, was ſpoke the 7th inſtant, off the Iſle of Wight.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 8.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.—Liſbon, 1. Leeward Iſlands, 1.—Holland, 1.

Due—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BISHOP of LANGRE's RESIGNATION.

PARIS, *September 15.*

When the Aſſembly met on Thurſday, the Comte de Clermont Tonnere read the following letter from the Preſident, the Biſhop of Langres, who had quitted his place the day before.

"I requeſted the Aſſembly, M. le Comte, to receive my reſignation of the poſt with which they had honoured me, but know not whether I made myſelf heard amidſt the tumult. After what paſſed this morning, I cannot think of reſuming thoſe functions which they have rendered it impoſſible for me to diſcharge. I have the honour to be." &c.

Wedneſday evening.

The Aſſembly, to avoid the interruption of a new election, agreed not to accept this reſignation; but that if the Biſhop did not think proper to appear, the Comte de Clermont Tonnerre was requeſted to preſide for him for the fortnight.

The permanence of the National Aſſembly having been decided, ſome doubts aroſe among the members, whether this permanence was to be applied to the preſent Aſſembly. After ſome diſcuſſion, it was declared to be underſtood, not to relate to this meeting which was principally for fixing the conſtitution, but to thoſe aſſemblies which ſhould be held in future for the legiſlation.

The next matter which came before the Aſſembly was the ſalt-tax, called the *Gabelle*. Perhaps a tax was never invented more unjuſt; many places are entirely exempt, others very heavily loaded, and ſeveral where the aſſeſſment is made on the inhabitants, and every one is obliged to pay, according to the number of his family, whether they eat any ſalt or not. This has long been conſidered, not only as oppreſſive, but even barbarous. Several debates have been held on the ſubject, the reſult of which ſeems likely to be, that a proper tax will, in future, be collected at the manufactory, ſo that every body will pay in proportion to his conſumption. This advantage has already ariſen, that from fourteen ſols a pound, it is already fallen to ſeven ſols.

On Thurſday, the attention of the Houſe was called to an addreſs from the town of Rennes, in Britanny, enjoining the Aſſembly, under the pain of being declared traitors to the Nation, not to ſubmit to the neceſſity of the Royal ſanction to their acts. Moſt of the Members conſidered this addreſs as a high indignity offered to the Aſſembly. Some of the Members, principally thoſe of Britanny, rather wiſhed to qualify than to defend it; and urging, that as it was inſpired by the ſame love of liberty which they all profeſſed, any unguarded expreſſions in it ought to be overlooked; and that therefore the addreſs might be depoſited with thoſe they every day received, without entering into any debate upon it. One of the Members then apologizing for having preſented it, begged leave to withdraw it.

The order of the day was then read, and the queſtion put, whether the National Aſſembly ſhould conſiſt of one or two Chambers; 89 votes appeared for two Chambers, 149 for one; 122 Members who would not vote. The idea of a Senate, as propoſed by Monſieur de Lally, is therefore laid aſide.

Monſ. d'Eſtaing, having made the proper diſpoſition of the militia, as well for the ſecurity of the Aſſembly, as for the tranquillity of the town, received the thanks of the Houſe in a polite letter from the Preſident.

The ſittings on Friday began by announcing new gifts of money and jewels for the ſervice of the States, the principal of which was an offering of three thouſand livres from the officers and ſoldiers of the regiment of Turenne, and from ſeveral ladies of Paris.

The order of the day was ſcarce read, when a letter was received from M. Neckar, containing a report made in the council on Thurſday. The reading of this report was immediately oppoſed, and a long debate enſued on the propriety of the King's interference in the buſineſs of the Aſſembly. The reſult was, that the report contained in M. Neckar's letter ſhould not be read.

The affair of the Royal Sanction was now reſumed, and the queſtion propoſed, "Whether the King can "refuſe his conſent to the acts of the Legiſlative Bo-"dy?" It was determined in the affirmative, by 730 votes againſt 143.

Another queſtion then aroſe, "In caſe the King "ſhould refuſe his conſent, would his refuſal be ſuſ-"penſive or indeterminate?" The ſuſpenſive refuſal was adopted by 673 againſt 325.

On this a new queſtion aroſe, how long the ſuſpenſion ſhould laſt. It being now late in the evening, the matter was referred to another day.

On opening the Aſſembly on Saturday, the Cardinal de Rohan took his ſeat, and was received with great applauſe.

The firſt queſtion of conſequence was, the referred queſtion of the duration of the King's ſuſpenſion, when a Member deſired that it might firſt be determined, how long each Parliament ſhould laſt; that is, whether their Parliaments ſhould be annual, biennial, triennial, &c. Many arguments were adduced in favour of each of theſe terms; and, after debating the matter the whole morning, it was determined in favour of BIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

INJUNCTIONS.

The following lines are handed about at Paris, in the Patriotic Circles.

The Country commands that thou ſhalt

From henceforth	—with ardour defend Liberty:
The word *Noble* eraſe	—from thy books inſtantly:
Of the *Clergy* ſuppreſs	—the half immediately:
Of all *Monks* purge	—France irrevocably:
And out of their hands	—recover the fruit of ancient robbery:
From the *Men of the Law*	—cut the nails radically:
To *Farmers General* or *Financiers.* —	—give leave definitively:
Of Impoſts —	—know the cauſe and uſe clearly:
Thoſe public contributions	—ſuffer not to fatten the ſluggardly:
Good Laws —	—frame ſimple, undiſguiſedly:
Thy eſteem —	—preſerve for virtue, not money:
To *Dignities* —	—raiſe good men carefully;
And without favour	—puniſh the wicked indiſtinctively:
Acting thus —	—deſtroy all theſe abſolutely;
And, no longer a Slave	—become happy and free aſſuredly.

The National Aſſembly, before they broke up on Saturday, after ſome debate, agreed to require the Royal ſanction to all the decrees they have already paſſed, including the celebrated Reſolutions of the 4th of Auguſt, notwithſtanding the prayers and entreaties of Abbé Maury, to grant a reſpite for thoſe concerning the clergy.

The diſtricts of Paris have requeſted the Aſſembly of the Commons to have the Baron de Bezenval removed to a priſon in the capital from Brie St Robert; the expence attending his confinement there, the guard, &c. coſting 800 livres a-day.

Thurſday evening was more intereſting than the ſitting of an evening generally proves. The cultivators of a village, or rather of a little hamlet, came to relieve the wants of their country by a gratuity of one hundred livres. The whole Aſſembly, with tears in their eyes, applauded their act of patriotiſm and generoſity; and M. Clermont de Tonnerre expreſſed to them, with his uſual felicity of diſcourſe, how much the Aſſembly was affected, though not aſtoniſhed, with this example of virtue in ſo uſeful a claſs of cultivation.

The buſineſs of the priſoners then took place, as the Commons of Paris, on account of the great number of perſons ſent to priſon ſince the commencement of the preſent troubles, have ſolicited the National Aſſembly to order—

1ſt, That one counſel ſhould be allowed the accuſed—

2dly, That the criminal proceſs ſhould be public:—and,

3dly, That the accuſed, under every circumſtance, ſhould be allowed to plead in juſtification.

The Aſſembly was unanimouſly of opinion of the neceſſity of an immediate reform in the criminal mode of juſtice; but it was thought beſt that the criminal code of laws ſhould not be reformed by halves;—that it would therefore be moſt fit that a Committee ſhould be immediately formed to plan a ſyſtem by which the tribunals of juſtice ſhould in future be directed.

The ſpirit of miſchief, either wanton or malicious, ſtill continues to diſplay itſelf. A fellow introduced himſelf into the corn-market a few days ago, and ſecretly cut open a great number of ſacks of flour:—he was remarked to be a lame man, but has eluded every ſearch after him.

The body of 6000 men, taken into pay by the City of Paris, being completed and clothed yeſterday, all the deſerters from the different regiments who came here after the Revolution, received orders from the City to join their colours before the 1ſt of October. They are allowed three-halfpence a league for travelling expences; and if any are found in the ſtreets after this day, they will be apprehended and ſent off under a guard.

The loan is ſaid to be about two-thirds filled; but the ſtocks, which took a conſiderable riſe when it was firſt agreed to, have been gradually on the decline for the laſt week.

The plot formed by ſome diſſolute ſervants at Spa, to ſeize the Baron de Breteuil, conduct him to Paris, and deliver him up to the National Aſſembly, in hopes of a reward, was the cauſe of all the Noble Fugitives quitting that place. They had no apprehenſion of the Government formally delivering them up, though they feared it was too weak to protect them. The ſervant who impeached his aſſociates, had a narrow eſcape; a body of them entered his lodging to revenge themſelves, five minutes after he had fled.

Amongſt other phœnomena of theſe extraordinary times, is the circumſtance of a man who has taken a fancy to be hanged on the fatal lamp-poſt. He came a few days ago to the Hotel de Ville, and gave information, that the Prince de Conti was in a foreſt near Iſle Adam, with a conſiderable body of armed men, and wiſhed to be allowed to appear under the ſafeguard of the Nation, to juſtify himſelf. This man requeſted the city therefore to ſend a body of 400 men to go in ſearch of him, undertaking to conduct them. The abſurdity of his ſtory made the Committee cloſely queſtion him; when, with great difficulty, they got him to confeſs, that his project, the nature of which he would not diſcover, was to get hanged at the Lanterna, and hoped that the Committee even now would be ſo kind as not to *diſappoint* him. The Committee, however, diſcovering no ſymptoms of folly or madneſs in the man, thought proper to commit him to priſon, till it be known whether he be worthy of the *honour* after which he pretends ſo ardently to aſpire.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKHOLM, *Auguſt 16.* Goran Magnus Sprengporten, formerly Colonel in the ſervice of Sweden, and Knight of the Order of the Sword, is cited to appear, and anſwer the following Charges preferred againſt him:——

That when in the Swediſh ſervice, he ſtirred up to mutiny the troops in Finland; and that he then deſerted to the Ruſſians, in whoſe ſervice he fought againſt his countrymen, having the rank of Major General, and commanding a body of the Imperial army.

The General was taken priſoner by the Swedes, in conſequence of his receiving ſeveral wounds in a late action in Finland.

VIENNA, *Auguſt 29.* The Emperor has been under the neceſſity of ſubmitting to a freſh operation for the fiſtula. He is, however, conſiderably mended, and free from fever.

KEYL, *Auguſt 30.* Diſturbances have ariſen in the principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The houſes of the Prince's retinue have been plundered, and the palace has narrowly eſcaped. The malcontents ſeem bent upon aſſerting their freedom, and ſimilar outrages are ſpreading in other parts of Germany.

PETERSBURGH, *Auguſt 18.*—The operations of our army in Finland are ſtill continued to a war of poſts, and little attacks, which decide nothing with regard to the whole campaign. In the Gazette of to-day an account is given of Major-General Denizow having attacked the advanced poſts of the Swedes on the 8th of Auguſt, with 120 Coſſacks, and one battalion of light horſe; that he purſued them to their battery, which they abandoned, after having carried off their cannon.

STOCKHOLM, *Auguſt 25.*—The laſt diſpatches from Finland adviſe, that the King continues to enjoy perfect health at his general quarters of Kymenegard, where every thing was quiet, his Majeſty not purpoſing to move till his reinforcements arrive from hence, and from Major-General Stedingk; in the mean time, he every day viſits the batteries eſtabliſhed in our principal defile at Hogfors, as well as the ſquadron of galleys and other ſmall boats deſigned to cover the coaſts at Schwenkenſund.

We wait with anxious expectation for the deciſion of the Court-Martial at Carlſcrona, upon the affair of Vice-Admiral Liljehorn. His daughter and family have obtained leave to viſit him in his priſon; but the favour of being removed to his own houſe was refuſed to their intreaties.

Yeſterday many troops embarked for Finland, and among the reſt a new corps of Coſſacks. The preparations for the army and the navy continue with the greateſt activity. The peaſants in the neighbourhood of Carlſcrona furniſh volunteers for the fleet, &c. but notwithſtanding all this, it is confidently aſſerted here, that a peace will be concluded with the Ruſſians before the end of the year. It is certain, that an exchange of couriers between our Court and that of Peterſburgh has been very frequent of late.

VIENNA, *Auguſt 26.*—The Arch-Duke Francis ſets off the day after to-morrow for Semlin. The ſiege of Belgrade commences the 1ſt of September. One diviſion of the grand army, under the order of General Clairfait, is already on the march for Semlin; and Count Wartenberg has taken again the command near Mehadia. General Clairfait having beat off the Turks from that laſt place, and the neighbouring poſts, has filled them with our troops, who have had no occaſion to make any repairs, the Turks having left them in good condition.

LONDON,——September 18.

This day their Majeſties, and the three eldeſt Princeſſes, with their reſpective attendants, arrived at Windſor to dinner.

This morning, the Princeſſes Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, took an airing, but returned to Windſor by one o'clock.

This morning, the Duke of Clarence went from his houſe at Richmond to Windſor.

Their Majeſties, on their route to the Marquis of Bath's, at Longleat, breakfaſted at Lord Digby's, and changed horſes at Sherborne. They alighted at

SIR R. HOARE'S, AT STOURTON,

and walked a ſhort time on the terrace, to view the beauties of that elegant ſeat. At half paſt five in the afternoon, they arrived at

LONGLEAT,

to dinner, where many thouſands of loyal ſubjects of all deſcriptions were aſſembled in the park, from every part of the country, to have a ſight of their Majeſties, teſtifying their joy with the loudeſt acclamations, and uniting all in the chorus of—*God ſave the King.*

A MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATION

did honour to the evening, and ſhowed a variety of elegant and ſuperb tranſparencies.

On Tueſday, their Majeſties appeared on the terrace, and rode round the park in an open chaiſe, to gratify the eager deſire of the crowds of people again aſſembled to behold their beloved King.

Their Majeſties graciouſly condeſcended to admit vaſt numbers of well-dreſſed people to the Royal [illegible] of the Marquis's noble manſion.

Their Majeſties, and ſuite, left Longleat on Wedneſday, and paſſed through Trowbridge and Devizes, on their way to the Earl of Aylesbury's (her Majeſty's Chamberlain), at Tottenham-Park, near Marlborough, from whence they proceeded to Windſor.

The ſhop-keepers (many of whom followed their Majeſties from London), the publicans, and thoſe who let lodgings, thought their harveſt, upon this event, entirely over; particularly the former, who were returning to their former ſituations in the metropolis; when the day after their Majeſties left the place, a new inundation of inferior gentry, foreigners, &c. (who perhaps thought the Royal reſidence might have inhanced the price of lodgings and the market) poured in, ſo that in point of *populouſneſs*, Weymouth may be ſaid to be now fuller than ever.

Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, during their reſidence at Weymouth, every fine day viſited the ſhops on foot, and perſonally choſe what articles of ſilk, millinery, &c. they wanted. The only ceremony obſerved on thoſe occaſions, was their intended viſit being announced by a page in waiting, about a quarter of an hour before their arrival.

The Prince's birth-day was kept at Lyndhurſt, with all the ſplendour that local ſituation would admit of; and it being the *etiquette* on this occaſion, for her Majeſty to give new dreſſes to her *ſuite*, ſhe gave particular orders that the whole ſhould be purchaſed in the town of Weymouth.

The Prince of Wales ordered an expreſs meſſenger to be ſent to him at Brighthelmſtone as ſoon as their Majeſties return to Windſor.

HEIR APPARENT.

Upwards of a hundred and twenty years ago, the income of the Duke of York, (afterwards James II.) Heir Preſumptive, but Heir Apparent of the throne of Great Britain, was 150,000 l. per annum. *Vide* 71ſt chap. 326th page, of the laſt volume of the octavo edition of Hume's Hiſtory of England.

George II. received 100,000 l. per annum from the King's (his father) Civil-liſt. Frederick, the laſt Prince of Wales, father to the preſent King, had the ſame eſtabliſhment, excluſive of the profits of the duchy of Cornwall and principality. At a time when it is univerſally allowed that a private gentleman cannot live more handſomely on a thouſand a-year, than he could forty years ago on five hundred, the Heir Apparent of the Britiſh Empire has but 70,000 l. per annum for his eſtabliſhment iſſued from the Civil-liſt.

Let Engliſhmen look to this, and make their comment, carrying in their mind at the ſame time, that the Civil-liſt debts have been paid off five times in this reign, and that the income of his preſent Majeſty was in the midſt of the late expenſive war augmented 100,000 l. per annum.

A morning paper ſays, that the remuneration for Dr Willis, and the other phyſicians, is ſettled as follows:

One thouſand pounds per annum, for twenty years to Dr Willis.

Five hundred pounds per annum to his ſon for life.

Thirty pounds a viſit to each phyſician when at Windſor.

Ten pounds a viſit at Kew; and

Five thouſand pounds divided between them.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Gordon ſet out from his houſe in St James's Square, for his ſeat in Scotland.

Yeſterday morning, Madam Schwellenberg, with ſeveral nobility, ſet off from Buckingham-houſe to Windſor, in order to pay their reſpects to their Majeſties and the Princeſſes, on their return to Windſor.

On Monday laſt, Mr Gregg was elected member for Morpeth, in the room of Mr Delme.

Paul Benfield, Eſq; arrived from Madras, a few weeks ago, with a fortune ſaid to be immenſe. He came to Europe in a Daniſh ſhip, and, like Cæſar, "carried his fortunes with him." But neither are yet on Engliſh ground.

We have from year to year, Peers burſting from the ſhell, whoſe ſervices are as unknown, as their names are obſcure—*Marquiſſes* too—as cheap as *mock diamonds!*—How different were the diſtinctions of old!—Edward III. rewarded John Coupland, who took King David of Scotland priſoner, with the rank of Baronet,—and in an age when dignities were not proſtituted, it was honour enough!

The Dowager Counteſs of Huntingdon, the Patroneſs of the Religieuſe, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Methodiſts, lies dangerouſly ill.

A matrimonial union is talked of between Mr Shirley, of the 11th dragoons, (only ſon of Henry Shirley, Eſq; of Lewes), and Miſs Thrale, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr Thrale, of the Borough. The lady's fortune is an hundred thouſand pounds.

Mrs Kemble was prevented from acting the part of a *Queen* on Tueſday evening, being, by a previous *engagement, articled* to perform that of a mother.

THE EARL OF BUTE'S BOTANICAL ENQUIRIES.

This Nobleman's purſuits, ſince the day he withdrew from oſtenſible power, have been directed to a Botanical arrangement.

His Lordſhip's work is little known, although it is completed, and has been long from the preſs.

It conſiſts of nine quarto volumes;—and the plates with which this ſyſtem is illuſtrated, are numerous.

The plants conſiſt only of thoſe appertaining to England, and they may be conſidered in every reſpect iſlandic.

The drawings, from which the plates were engraved, were chiefly of Millar's execution: 500 l. was the ſum his Lordſhip paid for them. The engravings amounted to about the ſame expence.

Twelve copies *only* were printed of this work. If the arrangement could be beneficial to ſociety, we have to lament, that the baneful genius of the Thane thus ſuppreſſed its extenſion.

The Queen has one copy.

The late Ducheſs of Portland was poſſeſſed of another.

A copy was ſent to Buffon, and is now in the library of the King of France.

Lady Suſan Mackenzie, and Lady Bankes, are each in poſſeſſion of a copy.

Lord Mountſtuart, we believe, and another gentleman, whoſe name we forget, have this appendage to their libraries.

The remaining copies are reſerved in his Lordſhip's own cuſtody, as legacies, whenever it ſhall pleaſe Heaven to take him.

The plates were all deſtroyed, when twelve impreſſions were taken from each.—In this work, however, his Lordſhip has neither diſcovered that genius, accuracy, or truth, which can render it an acquiſition to Natural Hiſtory.

When the houſe at Huntingdon, where Oliver Cromwell was born, could no longer entire, it was determined that the Birth Chamber ſhould be preſerved:—and accordingly every other part of the houſe was rebuilt. The [illegible] Collope lives in the manſion at this time.

Though veneration accompanied Shakeſpeare through every age ſince his death the houſe where he was born, had not a like honour paid to it:—Not a ſtone of this propitious dwelling now remains.

On Tueſday, a girl, who was witneſs and accuſer at the Old Bailey, and who appeared to be a lady of not the ſtricteſt virtue, accuſed a very grave Alderman on the Bench of having been *in her company* the night before the trial. The Court very properly reprimanded her for ſuch daring effrontery;—but ſomehow or other, gentlemen at the trials ſince, have not ſat ſo *conſpicuouſly* on the Bench, as they uſed to do.

This little incident reminds us of what happened ſome years ago at a conſiderable town in the North. Some conſcientious people brought a woman before the Magiſtates for keeping a houſe of ill-fame. The Mayor, and ſeveral of the Aldermen appeared on the Bench to hear the trial. The woman, however, appealed ſo ſtrongly to their feelings, and particularly thoſe of the Mayor, ſtating [illegible] and date, when ſaw any thing *diſorderly*, that ſhe was diſmiſſed with a reprimand only, and told, that if ſhe made *ſuch a noiſe about matters*, it would ſoon be the ruin of her and her houſe.

A few days ſince, a circumſtance of the moſt extraordinary nature occurred at Greenwich; a woman had been from thence to town, and had received a ſum of money to a conſiderable amount, when returning at night, ſhe thought the ſafeſt way would be by water; ſhe immediately called a boat, and with pleaſure ſaw, that the man who was to convey her was a friend, at leaſt one with whom ſhe was acquainted.

When ſhe ſeated herſelf in the boat, ſhe told him how ſhe was circumſtanced, with regard to her money. The man, who now appeared perfectly compoſed, became immediately very much agitated and confuſed; ſometimes accelerated the boat, at others retarded its progreſs; at laſt, however, they reached Greenwich, and as ſoon as he was on ſhore, the waterman dropped on his knees, and thanked God for his aſſiſtance in overcoming his inclination to murder her. He then told her what was the cauſe of his agitation, and aſſured her that it was with the greateſt difficulty he overcame his deſire of murdering her, warned her to be more cautious for the future, and never tell a man in his ſituation (at that time having a wife and ſeveral children in the moſt indigent circumſtances) what her pocket contained.

At one of the late aſſizes in Ireland, a Barriſter of a large ſize, but whoſe abilities are not exactly commenſurate with his appearance, admoniſhed a witneſs for his client, not to be diſmayed at the interrogatories which might be *craftily* interpoſed by the Counſel for the oppoſite ſide, who had not ſo much robuſtneſs or hardihood in his appearance:—"For, (ſaid he,) if the Little Gentleman ſays any thing harſhly to you—I'll take and put him in my *pocket*."—The *minor* Counſel, but who was by no means the *minor* wit, replied, "That if his learned brother were to put his threat into execution, he would have more *law* in his *pocket*—than he ever had in his *head*!"

A wager of eight hundred guineas has been laid between Colonel Roſs and Mr Pigott, that upon one horſe, the Colonel could not, within the time of forty-eight hours, ride from London to York. The Co-

lonel, accompanied by two gentlemen in a poſt-chaiſe, to mark the proper execution of the wager, ſet out early on Monday morning, and reached Stamford at three o'clock, when after taking ſome refreſhment, Colonel Roſs went to bed, and ſlept ſoundly three hours. The horſe took his feed very eagerly, and having finiſhed it, inſtantly laid down. At eight o'clock, the Colonel ſtarted with his company—equipped in a green jacket, lined with flannel, and a jockey cap. The populace collected in the inn-yard ſhouted ſucceſs to him—and he went off apparently in high ſpirits and confidence. The opinion of thoſe watching the progreſs of the bet was, that the Colonel could not perform the journey, but that the horſe would certainly execute it. The Colonel laid 500 guineas to 50 he reached Doncaſter. The Colonel is ſixty.

Wedneſday a full Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when the buſineſs of taking up the ſhips for this ſeaſon was finally ſettled. Our readers will recollect that a correct liſt appeared in this paper of Monday laſt; on this account we deem it unneceſſary to reprint the liſt, as no alteration whatever has ſince taken place. The times appointed for their ſailing, and the Madeira voyages, are not yet fixed, but as ſoon as they are determined upon by the Court, the public may depend upon the earlieſt intelligence.

The time of the Eaſt India ſhipping being aſloat, was not fixed yeſterday as expected.

Yeſterday the ſale of Souchong Teas finiſhed at the India Houſe. The ſale of Hyſon, and other greens, commence this day, and will continue as uſual, four days in each week, Saturdays and Mondays being excepted, till the preſent lots are diſpoſed of.

In China, the inhabitants carry ſea-water in veſſels to their canals in ſpring time, when the ſea is full of the ſpawn of fiſh, by which they ſtock their ponds with ſea-fiſh, that thrive very well. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing they do not try the experiment in this country.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from Dantzick, that he there met with a Major Langbourn (late aid-de-camp to the Marquis de Fayette, who commanded the French troops in America,) who had for his amuſement travelled on foot through all Great Britain and Ireland, alſo Lapland and Ruſſia, and intended purſuing his journey in the ſame manner through Germany, Italy, and Turkey in Europe, and to return to London, to take his paſſage to America, his native country, which he imagined would take him ten years to accompliſh. This gentleman's equipage conſiſts of a pocket compaſs, a hatchet, a pair of piſtols, a ſword, and a ſhirt in his pocket to change the one on his back. A favourite dog accompanied him in his travels, which he had the misfortune to loſe at Peterſburgh, to his great grief. The Major is a young man, ſenſible and modeſt, never introduces in converſation any part of his travels, or the wonderful eſcapes and hardſhips he has had by his mode of travelling; but as it is natural to put many queſtions to him, he acknowledges that in Lapland he met with many diſaſters, which made him frequently repent his attempting to travel through that inhoſpitable country. It is ſaid, that this extraordinary traveller is a gentleman of fortune in America, and has letters of credit upon different bankers in Europe.

Letters are received in town from New York, which mention, that the Americans have brought ſome hop plantations in that State to ſuch a degree of perfection, that they have begun a porter brewery on a very large ſcale, with materials the produce of that State, which is likely to turn to the beſt account; and has almoſt entirely put a ſtop to the importation from foreign countries.

By a letter from Conſtantinople we learn, that on the 15th of July, a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance, was concluded on and ſigned between the Grand Signor and the Swediſh Miniſter, M. de Heidenſtam, on the part of their reſpective powers. This is the firſt treaty ever made with an European nation, which the Grand Signor has ſigned with his own hand-writing.

This treaty has been long in agitation, and was on the point of being concluded at the death of the late Sultan. Since his ſucceſſor has taken the reins of government, it appeared to have been rather evaded, through the influence of the party now endeavouring to bring about a peace.

This backwardneſs to ratify the treaty produced a very ſpirited notice from the Swediſh Miniſter, in which he acquainted the Ottoman Court, that if the terms of the treaty, which had long ſince been agreed on, were not inſtantly ſettled, the Swediſh forces ſhould ſpeedily be withdrawn both by ſea and land from acting againſt the common enemy, and that the King his maſter, well knew what means to employ to bring about a ſeparate peace with Ruſſia.

This language had its effect on the Ottoman Miniſter, and produced the ratification of the treaty.

The particular articles have not yet tranſpired, but we are informed from the beſt authority, that the Porte has ſtipulated to pay an annual ſum of three millions of piaſtres to Sweden for defraying its expences in the war againſt Ruſſia. The firſt half year's advance was paid to the Swediſh Miniſter on the day of the treaty being ſigned.

Count Stakelberg, an officer of the guards of her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, was diſpatched as a courier from the Vice Admiral Prince Naſſau Ziegen, with an account, that on the 13th of Auguſt a complete victory was gained over the Swediſh flotilla. The Admiral's ſhip, four other large veſſels and a cutter, a great number of officers, and above 1000 priſoners, were taken. The remains of the ſaid flotilla was driven into the mouth of the river Kimene. The Swedes fought very bravely, and two of the gallies were blown up. Major General Balle and Captain Winter were wounded.

According to letters from Copenhagen, received this morning, great part of the Daniſh ſquadron had returned to port, and were preparing to be laid up. The Duc de Sudermania is again at ſea, with his ſquadron; to which are added ſome reinforcements from Stockholm. The Swediſh ſquadron are not, however, even now, in force ſufficient to attack the Ruſſian fleet.

So determined is Government that Ruſſia ſhall derive no aid from this country, that orders have been ſent to all our frigates, in the North Sea, to board the *Ruſſian cruiſers*, and take the Engliſh ſeamen out!

The action between the flotillas of Ruſſia and Sweden, though ſo pompouſly announced by the former to have terminated ſo much to its advantage, we are now told, ended in favour of Sweden.

It is natural enough for the Empreſs to take the alarm at the idea of England's countenancing an armed neutrality; ſhe knows the conſequence of ſuch a meaſure, and would rather excuſe us from walking in her footſteps in that particular.

The Prince Biſhop of Liege, with his nephew, the Compte de Mean, were at Treves the 4th of September, where he has made another declaration, "That he will not act contrary to the wiſhes of his people, or break through the promiſes and agreements he made with them before his departure."

Penſions and other bounties in France, aſſigned upon different departments, are in future to be iſſued from the Treaſury alone, in order for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and the diſcovering the extent of annuities, ſalaries, &c.

There is almoſt a general complaint among the ſportſmen this ſeaſon, of a ſcarcity of birds; by ſome it is attributed to the rains at the early part of the ſummer, while others think the enforcing of the Game Laws, which has been done in ſome Counties, has proved their greateſt deſtruction.

The *buckle-makers* ceaſe to complain of the ſhoe-ſtrings; they ſay they have diſcovered that they are worn only by perſons who really cannot afford a pair of buckles, and whom, of courſe, it would be cruel to blame.

A boy playing in the Court-yard of the Palace of Deux Ponts, with a favourite dog of the Prince, the dog bit the boy, who in revenge beat him with a ſtick. The Prince who ſaw what happened, ordered the boy to be baſtinadoed; when, at the thirteenth ſtroke, they boy expired. This ſo exaſperated the father, that he went into the Palace, begged to ſpeak with the Duke, and being admitted, ſhot him through the head.

As a more perfect knowledge of the various plants on the Continent of Africa has become a deſideratum in the Botanical World, his Majeſty, about five years ſince, ſent out Mr Maſon, a very able Collector, to the Cape of Good Hope, who has enriched this country with ſome very valuable Non-deſcripts.

Mr Horne is alſo juſt returned from the interior parts of Guinea, where he has reſided three years, expreſsly for the purpoſe of adding to the Royal Collection; and laſt week he depoſited a very valuable aſſortment of ſcarce and curious exotics at Kew.

HILDESHEIM.

Third ſpark from the ſacred fire.

The ſpirit of patriotiſm which France has communicated to the country of Liege, has already ſpread further into the Germain Empire, to be ſucceſſively communicated no doubt, among the other nations of Europe, wherever groſs abuſes of excluſive privileges ſubſiſt. We have juſt received a letter from Hildeſheim, a free and Imperial city in Lower Saxony, the inhabitants of which are a mixture of Lutherans and Papiſts, which informs us, that on the firſt of this month, the Citizens, diſſatisfied with the ruinous ſtate of the public affairs, and with the Ariſtocratic uſurpations in their Magiſtracy, at firſt teſtified their ſenſe in murmers, at their Council having granted the right of paſturage of a Common belonging to the City to a neighbouring Convent, and of the damage done to the Common, in breaking it up for clay, for the uſe of a brick-kiln belonging to the Council. More than 400 Citizens aſſembled round the *Hotel de Ville*, and forced the Magiſtracy to go along with them to the Common-field to inſpect perſonally the damage ſuſtained. This ſtep wanted little of occaſioning a general inſurrection, which was prevented by the prudent meaſures of ſome of the leading citizens, who at length found the means of uniting the whole city in an orderly and regular coalition, to force the magiſtrates to remedy the multiplied abuſes. On the remonſtrances made, the Magiſtracy immediately declared themſelves ready to ſatisfy the public demands. In conſequence, a general aſſembly of the citizens was held, in which were elected 36 repreſentatives, who were authoriſed to ſearch into abuſes, and to ſeek their remedy, according to the laws of their ancient conſtitution. Since this election every thing has remained quiet.

FENCING.

The great fame of the Chevalier de St George in this ſcientific art, and the [illegible] he diſplayed [illegible] in his favour. The aſſaults were four. The firſt was between Mr Pinauld and Mr Sainville, the ſecond between Mr Rolland and Mr Lamotte, the third between Mr Avenaux and Mr Sainville, and the laſt between Mr Lamotte and the Chevalier de St George. There was a conſiderable diſplay of dexterity in the three firſt combats, but the laſt was actually ſurpriſing. The neatneſs and celerity of Mr St George gave the utmoſt ſatisfaction to the amateurs and profeſſors, who united in the repeated tumults of applauſe.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe an engagement like this. It is only an object for the eye; and even that is under great difficulty in following movements ſo rapid. The engagements commenced about two o'clock, and laſted an hour. Before the contention between Mr St George and Mr Lamotte took place, Mr Goddard, who, we underſtand, had previouſly made an apology to Mr St George, but who was preſent on this occaſion, as Mr St George very properly conceived that whatever apology was made, ſhould be tendered in the French language, declared, that he was ſorry for the part he had acted, and was ſo convinced of the ſuperiority of Mr St George, that he did not hope it would have been in his power to have hit that gentleman once in an hundred attempts. Mr Goddard was deſired by the company to repeat the apology in Engliſh, and he then ſaid that he ſhould be happy if Mr St George would ſome other time favour him, by condeſcending to a *rencontre*; but at preſent he declared that he was ill, and conſequently unfit for ſuch an exerciſe. The difference of the apologies, as they appeared in French and Engliſh, ſtruck the audience, and there was a general requiſition that Mr Goddard ſhould either engage then, or be more explicit in his conceſſion. Mr Goddard then repeated his firſt apology, and Mr St George repeated it in the French language. The company ſeemed to be exceedingly diſſatisfied with Mr Goddard throughout, and very much pleaſed with the conduct of Mr St George, who readily overlooked the inſult he had received, and ſhook hands with Mr Goddard, who remained in the room the whole time, though the company had teſtified ſtrong diſapprobation. The quickneſs of Mr St George was ſingularly manifeſt in his frequently putting his foil with apparent careleſſneſs in his left hand; but, when his adverſary made a thruſt, he returned it to his right with the ſwiftneſs of lightning, and was at once upon his guard. He ſuffered M. Lamotte to hit him twice.

Not the leaſt entertaining part of this engagement was the ſingular intereſt which Mr St George takes in the art, and the ſtrange interjections into which his feelings betray him. His vociferations were violent, but very diverting.

There ſeemed a more general ſatisfaction of the company than we ever obſerved upon any ſimilar occaſion; and though the ſeveral competitors ſignalized their talents with great zeal, it was evidently free from that rancour and jealouſy which is but too apt to ariſe wherever pride and character are concerned.

Curious treats of the late EARL GRANVILLE'S *Character.*

Earl Granville was one of thoſe politicians who make religion ſubſervient to the State. Conſidering the kingdom of Chriſt as a ſeperate kingdom from thoſe of this world, he counted abſurd. On the contrary, he maintained that Chriſtianity is incorporated with civil government as ſand with lime, each of which by itſelf makes no mortar.—Where he imagined that the public intereſt might receive prejudice from Chriſtianity, he was againſt its being taught. He hoped, therefore, never to ſee our negroes in America become Chriſtians, becauſe he believed that this would render them leſs laborious ſlaves. On the ſame principle, he was againſt any attempts to convert the American ſavages. In learning Chriſtianity, they would fall into the uſe of letters, and a ſkill in the arts being the conſequence; they would become more formidable to the plantations. Purſuing a ſimilar train of reaſoning, Lord Granville wiſhed to God that the Pope might never turn Proteſtant, or the Italians ceaſe to be Papiſts; for then we ſhould ſell them no fiſh. He was glad that the clergy, ſent abroad to our plantations, were immoral and ignorant wretches; becauſe they could have no influence over the inhabitants, as better and wiſer men would have, who would uſe that influence, for the purpoſe of inſpiring the planters with a ſpirit of independence on their mother country. He was hoſtile to ſending Biſhops to America. Theſe, he thought, would labour to bring ſeveral ſects to one religion; whereas, the ſecurity of that people's dependence on England, he conceived to ariſe from their mutual diviſions. He was an enemy, likewiſe, to the improvement of our colonies in learning. This, he ſaid, would take off their youth from wholly attending to trade, fill them with ſpeculative notions of government and liberty, and prevent the education of the ſons of rich planters in England, where they contract a love for this kingdom; and when grown old come back and ſettle, to the great increaſe of our wealth. Even at home he was againſt charity ſchools, and was not for having the vulgar taught to read, that they might think of nothing but the plow, and their low avocations.

FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.

At a ſmall village near Nottinghamſhire, a labouring man, happy in a frugal and induſtrious wife, had the misfortune to diſoblige a neighbouring female friend—From the moment the ſuppoſed offence was given, ſhe determined on revenge; and took the firſt opportunity of alarming the jealouſy of the huſband, by inſinuating that his wife had other methods of earning money then by ſpinning.—The man ſeemed not to notice what the woman ſaid, but reſolved, in his own mind, to be convinced: Accordingly, he concealed in the flax which was wound on the diſtaff, a penknife, ſo that if his wife really ſpun, ſhe muſt of courſe find it. He waited for ſome days—the knife was not found, though his wife ſeemed always buſy when he came home. The wretched man was now convinced of his wife's infidelity. Enraged, he tore the flax from the diſtaff, and with the knife ſtabbed her to the heart. He then immediately cut his own throat but lived long enough to learn the innocence of his wife. It appeared, upon inveſtigation, that the poor woman had, unknown to her huſband, learnt to make lace-edging, by which ſhe earned much more than ſhe could by ſpinning, and hoped to ſurpriſe her huſband at the year's end with the little treaſure ſhe could ſave. Two or three ſmall parcels of ſilver, found in different parts of the houſe, confirmed the ſtory told by a friend in whom ſhe confided. The woman-fury, who was the cauſe of this dreadful cataſtrophe, dares not venture abroad; and ſo ſtrong againſt her is the indignation of the neighbourhood, that even at home ſhe is every moment in terror of her life.

BRIGHTON,—*September 16.*

A very melancholy circumſtance has juſt happened which has caſt a dark [illegible]

On Sunday morning, juſt as the packet came to anchor, one of the paſſengers, a gentleman who was ſaid to be ſecond ſon to the Chancellor of France, threw himſelf overboard, but, by the aſſiſtance of a boat, his life was preſerved.

As ſoon as the unhappy man was brought on ſhore, a Mr Garvey, a very reſpectable merchant of Rouen, waited on him, and requeſted to know what motive could impel him to ſo raſh an action, earneſtly intreating him to relinquiſh all thoughts of ſo deſperate a kind, and informing him, that if his conduct was the reſult of any pecuniary neceſſity, he would readily accommodate him to the utmoſt of his power.

The gentleman aſſured Mr Garvey, that he was in no diſtreſs of that nature; that his mind was diſtracted by a multitude of uneaſy emotions; but that as he had fortunately eſcaped the probable conſequences of his recent temerity, he ſhould endeavour to call reflection to his aid, and hoped he ſhould be able to collect fortitude enough to relinquiſh every horrid intention of a ſimilar kind.

On this aſſurance, Mr Garvey, not willing to intrude on a ſtranger in circumſtances of inquietudes, withdrew, and the ſity and reflection had enabled him to conquer an immediate gloomy reſolutions.

On Wedneſday evening, however, as he was walking with two ladies on the Steine, he ſuddenly quitted them, and proceeded towards the church, near which he immediately ſhot himſelf through the head, and died on the ſpot.

In the pockets of this wretched victim of deſpair, were found caſh and notes to the amount of two hundred pounds, and a letter importing that he died innocent of the offences charged upon him.

Who he really was, and what ſpecies of criminality is alledged againſt him, time will probably develope; but at preſent all is ſurpriſe, uncertainty, and horror.

The deceaſed was very genteel in his appearance; and, as far as could be determined from his deportment, he was mild and elegant in his manners, though with a caſt of ſorrow that ſeemed to forebode ſome diſpoſition like that which he has thus fatally executed.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 2.

"The Count Major Vilhorſky of the regiment of Leopold-Toſcane huſſars, has given another diſtinguiſhed proof of his military talents, by a new attempt on Czapary, near Argis. Having arrived at Titelt on the 22d of Auguſt, with a battalion of infantry, a ſquadron and a half of horſe, and 100 volunteers, he continued his march towards Topolog, and on the 24th commenced the attack, which was attended with uncommon ſucceſs, having completely routed the enemy, who left 100 men dead on the field of battle, beſides one cannon and four pair of colours, which were immediately taken poſſeſſion of by our men.

"His Imperial Majeſty has accordingly been pleaſed to raiſe Major Vilhorſky to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, in recompence for this and his former ſervices.

"The report of the Prince de Cobourg, General of cavalry, ſtates, that twenty-ſeven ſoldiers belonging to the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, diſtinguiſhed themſelves with ſuch ſingular bravery in the action at Fokſchan on the 1ſt of Auguſt, as to be worthy of the medals ordered to be diſtributed by his Imperial Majeſty; on one ſide containing a buſt of the Emperor, and on another a crown of laurel, with this inſcription, "For courage."

"Three of theſe brave men have accordingly been inveſted with the golden medals, and the 24 others with the ſilver ones; their pay alſo is to be augmented.

"By a Lieutenant juſt diſpatched by his Excellency Marſhal Laudohn, we learn, that Count de Clairfait, General of Artillery, was encamped on the mountain of Toplitz. About 2000 Turks, who tried to ſtop him in his march, were put to flight, and 200 Janiſſaries taken priſoners. Beſides this, five cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, have been ſeized by our army; on our part, about 30 men have been killed and wounded in the defiles of the mountain."

EDINBURGH.

Mrs Campbell of Shawfield was ſafely delivered of a daughter at Woodhall, upon Friday the 18th current.

On Saturday, the Lady of J. Cox Hippiſley, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter at Sir John Stuart's, Bart. Caroline Park.

Yeſterday died, at her houſe in George's Square, Mrs Lockhart, lady of Captain Lockhart of the Royal Navy.

Saturday afternoon, arrived in town from Aſkhall, Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. and yeſterday he ſet out for his ſeat of Kerſe in Stirlingſhire.

Admirals Digby and Elliot arrived in town laſt night.

The Friendſhip, Ritchie, arrived at London from Leith the 18th inſt. all well.

Saturday evening, a poor boy was unfortunately drowned in Leith harbour. He had been employed in picking up old ropes, &c. at low water, and is ſuppoſed to have been carried down the ſtream by the ſudden rapidity of the Water of Leith, occaſioned by the great quantity of rain which fell on Saturday. The body was not found till yeſterday morning entangled among ſome ropes belonging to a ſhip in the harbour.

On Tueſday laſt, at Durham fair, a great number of fat and lean cattle were expoſed to ſale, and brought high prices. Several of the light-fingered gentry attended, and practiſed, with too much ſucceſs, their nefarious depredations. A gentleman belonging to the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle was plundered of his pocket-book, containing notes to the value of 140l.

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, Sept. 19.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here on Thurſday laſt, by the Right Honourable the Lord Swinton.

"David Bookleſs, Alexander Bookleſs, and James Bookleſs, reſidenters in the pariſh of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, accuſed of deforcing a revenue officer in the lawful exerciſe of his duty.

"David and Alexander were outlawed for not appearing, and the Jury having found James Bookleſs guilty of the crime charged, he was ſentenced to be whipt at Jedburgh, on the 29th curt. impriſoned for ſix months, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for life.

"No other buſineſs depending, this ends the ſouthern circuit."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 15.

"The Suſanna, of New York, arrived here from thence on Thurſday laſt, with a cargo of ſtaves, after a paſſage of ſix weeks.

"By letters received here from New York, per the Suſanna, we are informed, that there have been the greateſt crops this year of corn and flax that are remembered for ſeveral years paſt; that there was a [illegible]

"By the recent creation of the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, of Newton Ards, Lord Baron of Londonderry, the preſent knights of the ſhire for the county of Down, (Lord Kilwarlin, and the Hon. Edward Ward, brother to Lord Bangor) will be returned at the next general election without any oppoſition.

"The election for the county of Down coſt the preſent Lord Londonderry above 10,000l. though he was not able to carry his election.

"The King, by his Royal Letters, having appointed John Armſtrong and George Agar, Eſqrs. to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, they yeſterday in Council took the uſual oaths, and their places at the Board accordingly.

"As a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament of this kingdom will take place very ſhortly, the raw material of making members has been in great demand this ſome time paſt; and it is generally believed by thoſe who ſpeculate in that commodity, that the market will riſe conſiderably by the 20th of November."

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			THER.	BAR.
Sunday,	20.	8 A. M.	52	29.1
		8 P. M.	54	29.44
Monday,	21.	8 A. M.	48	29.63

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 18.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Barley,	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.	14 s. 6 d.
Oats,	12 6	11 0	10 0
Peaſe and Beans,	13 6	11 6	10 0
New Wheat,	24 0	22 6	— —
—— Barley,	16 6	15 0	13 4
—— Oats,	11 6	10 0	9 6

*** No Old Wheat in the Market.

CANDLES.

JOHN WALKER, Leith, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has juſt got to hand, from a firſt-rate manufacturer, a complete aſſortment of Moulded, Cotton, and Bald Wick Candles, made laſt Spring, which he ſells at the under-noted moderate prices, delivered, free of carriage, at the purchaſers houſes, in Edinburgh and Leith,

Moulded,	11 s. 6 d. per ſtone,	Ready money.
Dipt Cotton,	10 s. 6 d.	
Beſt Bald,	10 s.	
Common,	9 s. 6 d.	

N. B. Sixpence per ſtone more for ſix months credit.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their orders, may depend on the Candles giving entire ſatisfaction.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE BARONY of GARGUNNOCK in the ſhire of Stirling, is to be SOLD by auction in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 26th day of November next, at ſix in the evening.

This eſtate is ſituated on the ſouth banks of the Forth, ſix miles weſt from Stirling, is in good condition, and yet capable of great improvements. The preſent rent is about 600 l. Sterling.

There is a large good houſe, a complete ſet of offices, a garden well ſtocked, a pigeon houſe in high order, and every thing neceſſary for the accommodation of a family.

The eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords qualifications for two freeholds. The patronage of the pariſh alſo belongs to the eſtate, and is to be ſold with it.

The gardener and ſervants at Gargunnock will ſhow the premiſſes, and James Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale, and explain other particulars.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Sept. 14. Induſtry, Watſon, from Aberdeen, grain.
15. Janet, Fernie, from Dundee, ditto.
Tay, Hepburn, from ditto, ſundries.
16. Chriſtian, Harris, from Whithaven, iron, &c.
18. Jean and Mary, Kennedy, from Anſtruther, grain.
Catherine and Mary, Muirhead, from Alemouth, do.
Iſabella, Greig, from Dundee, ditto.
19. Active, Lyel, from ditto for Glaſgow, ſundries.
John and William, Brodie, from Anſtruther for ditto, gain.
Chriſtian, Murray, from ditto for ditto, ditto.
Jean, Scott, from Montroſe for ditto, ditto.
Margaret, Grant, from Preſtonpans for ditto, Britiſh ſpirits.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromneſs,

Aug. 31. Elizabeth of Aberdour, Thomſon, from Hull, for South Uiſt, ballaſt.
Concord of Aberdeen, Blews, from Gottenburgh, for Barcelona, iron and dales.
Jean of Perth, Fiſken, from Banff, for Eaſdale, ballaſt.
Jean, Gray, for Aberdeen, goods.
Maria, M'Leod, for Stornaway, ditto.
——— of and from Ulverſton, Neil, from St Peterſburgh, hemp and iron.
Alexander of and for ——, Begland, from St Peterſburgh, hemp and iron.
Prince of Wales of Campbeltown, Moor, from Gottenburgh, iron and dales.
Rachael of Whitby, Welſh, from St Peterſburgh, for Liverpool, iron, tallow, and dales.
Hope of Campbelton, Morriſon, from Dronthian, for ——, dales.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Sept. 19 Montroſe Packet, Gardine, from Drunton, coals
Mary, Hay, from St Davids coals.
21. Elizama, Dunbar, from Wick, herrings.
M'Duff, Gill, from Alloa, coals.
Mette Tabel & Mary, Windgate, from America, goods.
Two Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Mary, Muir, from Montroſe, ditto.
Peggy, Kid, from ditto, ditto.
William and John, Hunter, for Hull, goods.
Lovely Mary, Gordon, for London, goods.
Diligence, Butler, for London, goods.
Ann, Forſyth, for Rotterdam, goods.

CONTRACTORS FOR TURNPIKE ROADS WANTED.

THE Truſtees for the Turnpike Roads within the diſtrict of DALKEITH, being reſolved to put the Turnpike Roads in the ſaid diſtrict in a ſufficient ſtate of repair—Notice is hereby given to contractors who may be willing to undertake the reparation of the Turnpike Road, betwixt the Gibbet Toll Bar, near to Edinburgh, and the extremity of the county near to Deanburn Bridge; and of that branch of the Turnpike Road in ſaid diſtrict, leading from the Dalkeith road by Preſtonfield and Niddry, to the Muſſelburgh road near to Hailes; and alſo the reparation of the croſs roads connected with theſe great roads. The Truſtees propoſe, that the Road from the Gibbet Toll Barr to Dalkeith, and the above Branch from the Dalkeith Road towards Muſſelburgh, ſhall be put into a ſufficient ſtate of repair in the firſt place, in the following manner, viz. from the Gibbet Toll Bar to the firſt Mile-ſtone, the road to be 42½ feet in breadth, mettled 29½ feet broad, the materials on the road included—From the firſt to the ſecond Mile-ſtone, 30½ feet in breadth, mettled 24½ feet broad, the materials on the road included—From the ſecond to the third Mile-ſtone, 21½ feet in breadth, mettled 19 feet broad—From the third to the fourth Mile-ſtone, 27½ feet in breadth, mettled 19¾ feet broad, the materials on the road included—From the fourth to the fifth Mile-ſtone, 23½ feet in breadth, mettled 17 feet broad, the materials on the road included—From the fifth to the ſixth Mile-ſtone, 23½ feet in breadth, mettled 17½ feet broad, all the materials on the road included, all to be in [illegible] of mettle in the middle, and 12 inches at the ſides, excepting from the fourth to the fifth Mile-ſtone, which muſt be 14 inches thick in the middle, the materials on the road included—And that Branch of the Road from the Dalkeith Road towards Muſſelburgh, in manner following, viz. the firſt Mile to be 20½ feet in breadth, mettled 19½ feet broad—The ſecond Mile to be 23 feet in breadth, mettled 20½ feet feet broad—From the third Mile to be 18½ feet in breadth, mettled 15 feet broad—And the fourth Mile to be 22 1-fifth feet in breadth, mettled 13 3-fifths feet broad,—all the mettle to be 10 inches deep in the ſides, and 12 inches deep in the middle, the materials on the road included.

The Truſtees propoſe that the undertakers ſhall begin theſe repairs how ſoon the weather will permit after the enſuing winter; and that proper materials may be preparing in the mean time. It is therefore expected, that thoſe who propoſe to contract, will, in their eſtimate, ſpecify the time againſt which they will undertake to have the above two parts of the ſaid Turnpike Road put in ſufficient repair; and likewiſe they will ſpecify the time againſt which they will undertake to put the remainder of the ſaid Great Turnpike Road into a ſufficient ſtate of repair, from Dalkeith to the extremity of the County of Edinburgh, or Deanburn bridge.—Any perſons willing to contract for the above Roads in the manner before ſpecified, may lodge eſtimates for the ſame with Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon-ſtreet, Edinburgh, betwixt and the 10th day of October next; and the Contractors will have it in view, that the Great Turnpike Road from Gibbet Toll Bar to Deanburnbridge, is to be widened in all ſuch places which can admit thereof.

The Truſtees upon the poſt road leading from Clockmill, by Muſſelburgh, to the extremity of the county of Edinburgh near Ravenſhaugh Burn, are reſolved to put that road in a ſufficient ſtate of repair, and deſire that an eſtimate of the expence thereof, and alſo an eſtimate of the expence of forming and making a turnpike road from Bernard Street in Leith, through the Links, by the toll-bar lately erected near Seafield, till the ſame joins the poſt-road, at the end of the Long Sands, may be given in as above, betwixt and the 10th of October next.

After putting theſe different roads in a ſufficient ſtate of repair, the eſtimates may further ſpecify what annual ſum will be required by the undertakers for keeping the ſaid roads in the like ſufficient repair for a term of years, it being underſtood, that, after the ſaid roads ſhall be put in a ſufficient ſtate of repair, the materials ſhall be kept of an equal thickneſs, during the whole term of the contract.

Sale of Lands in the County of Aberdeen.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BREDA, lying in the pariſh of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth banks of the river Don, conſiſting of about 540 acres of arable land of a good quality, and 980 of paſture or hill ground, above eighty acres of which is haugh ground, and about 290 acres of thriving planting.—There is abundance of game in the adjacent hills, and the woods are frequented by wild deer. The proprietor is intitled to vote for a member of Parliament.——ALSO,

The Lands and Eſtate of TILLYMORGAN, lying in the pariſh of Culſalmond, and county aforeſaid, conſiſting of about 638 acres of arable, and 639 acres of hill ground, and well accommodated with moſs and ſheep paſture.

Further particulars relative to theſe eſtates will be ſeen in the Aberdeen Journal; and offers may be made to John Ramſay, Eſq; of Barra; Alexander Duthie, Eſq; of Ruthrieſton; or Mr Carnegie, Town-clerk of Aberdeen; or to Hugh Hutcheon, Advocate there, who will ſhow the rentals, plans, and title-deeds.

N. B. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands for ſeveral years.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT FULTON, Maltſter and Merchant in Campbeltown.

THE eſtates real and perſonal of the ſaid Robert Fulton having been ſequeſtrated by the Court of Seſſion, upon the 5th day of June laſt, in terms of the act, 23d of the King; Hugh Mackay, writer in Campbeltown was afterwards choſen truſtee, and his appointment has been ſince confirmed by the Court.

The creditors are therefore requeſted to produce in the hands of the ſaid Hugh Mackay, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the ſame, as directed by the ſaid act; and that betwixt and the 5th of March next, being nine kalendar months after the date of the ſequeſteration.

The creditors are hereby certified, that ſuch of them as fail to produce before the ſaid 5th day of March next, are by the foreſaid act precluded from any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtates.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the 5th Auguſt laſt, the Court of Seſſion ſequeſtrated the eſtate real and perſonal of ANDREW DEWAR of Springfield, merchant in Glaſgow, and the preliminary ſteps required by the act of Parliament having been complied with, a general meeting of the creditors was held at Glaſgow upon the 17th current, at which David Fleeming, merchant in Glaſgow, was elected truſtee.—The ſaid truſtee therefore, in terms of the ſaid act, hereby requires the whole creditors of the ſaid Andrew Dewar, to lodge with him their claims of debt and vouchers thereof, with oaths of verity thereon, betwixt and the 5th day of May next, being the day when nine kallendar months from the date of ſaid ſequeſtration expire; certifying thoſe who fail to do ſo, that, by the aforeſaid ſtatute, they will not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the bankrupt's ſequeſtrated eſtate.

WINE.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh, September* 14. 1789.

By Order of the Hon. the

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

BY Statute 26 Geo. III. cap. 59. it is, amongſt other things, enacted, "That no foreign wine, exceeding the quantity of three gallons, ſhall be removed or carried from any part of this kingdom to another, by land or by water, without being accompanied with a proper permit from ſome or one of the Officers of Exciſe, according to the directions of that act, on pain of forfeiting the wine which ſhall be found removing or carrying, or removed or carried, from one part of this kingdom to another, without ſuch permit as aforeſaid, together with the caſks, bottles, jars, veſſels, and packages containing the ſame, and the horſes, cattle, boats, barges, and other carriages uſed in ſuch removal or carriage thereof.—That where any perſon or perſons, not being a dealer or dealers in, or ſeller or ſellers of foreign wine, either by wholeſale or by retail, ſhall have occaſion to remove any foreign wine from any part of this kingdom, to any other part thereof, it ſhall and may be lawful to, and for the Officer or Officers of Exciſe, of the reſpective diviſions or diſtricts in which the place from whence ſuch wine is intended to be removed, ſhall be ſituate, upon ſuch perſon or perſons, or his, her, or their known ſervant or ſervants, proving to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or of the Collector or Supervisor of Exciſe, of the collection or diſtrict in which the places from whence ſuch wine is intended to be removed is ſituate, that all the duties for ſuch wine have been fully paid, and upon a requeſt note in writing made and ſent, or delivered to ſuch Officer or Officers of Exciſe authoriſed to grant permit thereupon, under and by virtue of this act, ſpecifying the quantity of each ſort of ſuch foreign wine intended to be removed, and for the removal of which ſuch permit is required, and if ſuch wine be *French* wine, whether the ſame is *French* red wine, or *French* white wine, or in caſe ſuch wine is not *French* wine, whether the ſame is Foreign red wine not *French*, or Foreign white wine not *French*, and alſo the number and contents of the caſks, bottles, jars or veſſels, containing the ſame, and likewiſe whether the ſame is to be removed by land or by water; and by what mode of conveyance ſuch wine is intended to be ſent, to give and grant, without fee or reward, a permit or permits in writing, ſigned by ſuch Officer or Officers, expreſſing the quantity of ſuch wine to be removed, diſtinguiſhing in ſuch permit, ſuch Foreign wines from each other, according to the denominations thereof, ſpecified in ſuch requeſt note, according to the directions of this act, and expreſſing the name and names of the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame is to be delivered to be [illegible] moved, and to whom the ſame is to be removed, and that the duty of ſuch wine ſo intended to be removed, has been paid, or that the ſame hath been condemned as forfeited, or was part of the ſtock of ſome dealer or dealers, or ſeller or ſellers of foreign wine by wholeſale, of which an account has been delivered at the Office of Exciſe, purſuant to this act; and all Officers of Exciſe granting or giving ſuch permit or permits, ſhall limit and expreſs therein, the time within which ſuch wine, in ſuch permit or permits mentioned, ſhall be removed from, and out of the poſſeſſion of the perſons taking out ſuch permit or permits, and alſo the time within which ſuch wine ſhall be delivered and received into the poſſeſſion of the perſon or perſons reſpectively to whom the ſame is ſo permitted to be ſent; and all ſuch Foreign wine which ſhall be removed under a diſcription not conformable to this act, or under a falſe deſcription, together with the caſks, bottles, jars, veſſels, & other packages containing the ſame, & the horſes, cattle, carts, boats, barges and other carriages uſed in the removal or carriage thereof, ſhall be forfeited & loſt, & ſhall & may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of Exciſe.—That if any permit or permits, for the removal of any foreign wine from one place to another, ſhall be granted by any Officer or Officers of Exciſe, to any perſon other than a dealer or dealers in, or ſeller or ſellers of foreign wine, by wholeſale or by retail, within the [illegible] in ſuch permit or permits reſpectively for that purpoſe, ſuch perſon or perſons to or for whom ſuch permit or permits ſhall be ſo granted, ſhall not either actually and really ſend away all the wine by ſuch permit or permits authoriſed to be ſent away, purſuant to the true intent and meaning of ſuch permit or permits, or in default of ſo ſending away ſuch wine, ſhall not, before the expiration of the time limited in and by ſuch permit and permits reſpectively, return ſuch permit and permits to the Officer or Officers who granted the ſame; then, and in every ſuch reſpective caſe and caſes, the perſon or perſons, other than ſuch dealer or dealers in, or ſeller or ſellers of foreign wine by wholeſale or retail, to whom ſuch permit or permits, or for whoſe uſe ſuch permit or permits ſhall have been granted, ſhall, for every gallon of ſuch wine mentioned in ſuch permit or permits, and not removed according to the purport thereof, forfeit and loſe treble the value of ſuch wine."

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have thought it proper to give this public notice of the preceding clauſes of the before-mentioned act of Parliament, that all perſons concerned may obſerve the ſame accordingly: And, in future no permit will be granted by their Officers for the removal of any foreign wine *for private uſe, not being from an entered ſtock*, unleſs an affidavit is previouſly made and ſubſcribed by the perſon or perſons in whoſe cuſtody or poſſeſſion ſuch wine is lying, in the words, and of the tenor following, to wit:

"I, A. B. do ſwear that the above-mentioned wines were delivered into my poſſeſſion under ſuch circumſtances as ſatisfy me that they have all paid the legal duties; and that ſince they were ſo delivered to me, I have kept ſuch cuſtody of them that they could not, to the beſt of my conception and belief, have been changed or altered without my knowledge."

When, therefore, in time coming, any perſon is deſirous to have a permit for the removal of wine for private uſe, not being from an entered ſtock, application muſt be made by him, or her, in writing, and ſuch affidavit produced therewith to the Board, if the wine to be removed is lying within the limits of the Chief Office of Exciſe in Edinburgh, and to the proper Collector or Supervisor, if in any of the country collections; whereupon, and upon complying with the other requiſites of the law, as to the delivery, or ſending of a requeſt note to the Officer, &c. but not otherwiſe, permit or permits will be granted for the removal of ſuch wine for private uſe, as by the ſaid act is authoriſed and directed.

JOHN THOMSON, } Secretaries.
ADAM PEARSON, }

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Corn and Graſs FARM of HILLFOOT, in the pariſh of Dollar, and ſhire of Clackmannan.

Theſe lands are of large extent, comprehending upwards of 500 acres, Scots meaſure. They are pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Ochill Hills, a little above the water of Devon, and near to the village of Dollar, within half a mile of coal, and little more than a mile from lime. There is a good manſion-houſe lately built, of two ſtories and garrets, with ſuitable offices. Upwards of 100 acres are incloſed with ſtone dykes and hedges, all in paſture and good order. There are more than 150 acres of arable and meadow land, capable of great improvement, and the hill ground is excellent both for rearing and feeding of ſheep.

This property holds of his Grace the Duke of Argyle for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Hillfoot, or John Moir, writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a ſale.

If the purchaſer inclines, a conſiderable part of the price may remain in his hands, on proper ſecurity.

SALE OF LANDS,

IN THE SHIRES OF PERTH AND KINROSS,

AND OF

HOUSES IN DUNFERMLINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Wilſon, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Thurſday the 24th day of September 1789, at 4 o'clock afternoon,

THE SUBJECTS which belonged to *James Beveridge*, writer in Dunfermline, lately deceaſed, in the following lots:

LOT I. The Town and Lands of PITFAR, in the pariſh of Foſſaway, and ſouth-caſt corner of the ſhire of Perth, containing near 300 Scots acres, and ſituated within four miles of Kinroſs, five miles of Dunfermline, and five miles of Alloal The lande hold of the Crown, and are within a mile of coa. and limeſtone.

Francis Henderſon the tenant will ſhow theſe lands.

II. Four Eight Parts of the Town and Lands of KILDUFF, in the united pariſhes of Foſſaway and Tillibole, and ſhire of Kinroſs, ſituated within two miles of coal and limeſtone, three miles weſt from Kinroſs, and hold of Sir Henry Moncrieff Welwood of Tillibole, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

John Beveridge at Kelduff will ſhow theſe lands.

III. That Large and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden adjoining, ſituated in the Kirkgate of Dunfermline, ſome time poſſeſſed by Mr Walker, now deceaſed, as an inn, and laſt by the ſaid James Beveridge and his tenants, containing ten fire-rooms, beſides large cellars and ſtables.

IV. That HOUSE of three ſtories, with back court and offices adjoining, ſituated in the Maygate of Dunfermline, containing a large fore and back ſhop, and twelve other fire-rooms, as lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Crawford, now deceaſed, and Mr Eckford, merchant. This houſe has got a new roof and other repairs, at a conſiderable expence, within theſe two years.

V. That Large HOUSE of three ſtories, containing a ſhop and ſeven rooms, with the cellars adjoining, ſituated on the North ſide of the High Street, a little eaſt of the Tron of Dunfermline, as lately poſſeſſed by John Reid, merchant, now deceaſed, and laſt by Richard Burns and James Beveridge, merchants.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Robert Scotland, merchant in Dunfermline, or George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

ESTATE OF BALERNO.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of September curt. between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BALERNO, lying in the pariſh of Currie, comprehending the farm of Newmill, conſiſting of 96 acres of arable land, upon the turnpike road betwixt Edinburgh and Lanark, beginning at the ſix mile ſtone, valued at 123l. Sterling.

ITEM, The Eaſter Mill, now converted into an elegant and extenſive paper mill, with the mill lands, 11 acres 1 rood and 27 falls—rent whereof, on a 57 years tack after Martinmas 1788, is 80l. and after the expiry, for 29 years longer, at the rent of 145l. yearly, if the preſent tenants, who have laid out [illegible]

ITEM, The Weſter Mill, now a corn, and two Barley Mills, with the Multures. This mill is newly built, and, with the mill lands, about 5 acres and 34 falls, is valued at 40l. yearly.

ITEM, The lands of Townhead of Balerno, lying contiguous to the lands of Newmill, on the ſouth ſide of the Water of Leith, conſiſting of 128 acres 3 roods 6 falls of land, with 171 acres 1 rood 1 fall of muir ground, and the Barley Mill of Balerno, with ſundry other houſes in the town of Balerno; the whole valued at 181l. 17s. 5d. yearly.

The whole ſubject to annual deductions of 61. 6s. 2½d.

In caſe the above ſubjects are not ſold together, they will be expoſed in the lots following:

LOT I. The farm of Newmills, on the north of the road, valued at 107l. yearly.

LOT II. The Weſter Barley Mill, with the Mill Lands, and the Park called Leiſing Side, of 10 acres 3 roods and 24 falls, valued in whole to 56l. 7s. 1d. yearly.

LOT III. The Paper Mill, with the mill lands—rent 80l.

LOT IV. The lands of Townhead of Balerno, valued at 181l. 17s. 5d. Sterling. In this lot are ſome good ſituations for mills on the water of Beverly, and fine free ſtone Quarries, [illegible]

The lands will be ſhown by Alexander Henderſon, ſervant at Newmill.

The progreſs of writs and articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of ſale.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF

ORCHARD AND WEENSLAND,

(as formerly advertiſed)

Are again to be expoſed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 16th day of November next, at ſix o'clock afternoon, at a reduced price, and will then be PEREMPTORILY SOLD to the higheſt bidder.

ORchard lies in the pariſh of Cavers, and Weenſland in the pariſh of Hawick, both contiguous, forming together a compact eſtate of a free yeatly rent of 430l. Sterling, excluſive of the manſion-houſe and plantings. It is ſituated in a plentiful country, bounded on the north by the river Tiviot, and on the weſt by the incloſures of the town of Hawick, a good market town, in which ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures are eſtabliſhed. The turnpike road from Carliſle to Berwick, by Hawick and Kelſo, runs through the north part of the eſtate, and the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, by Selkirk and Hawick, runs through the eaſt part of it.

There is upon the premiſſes a genteel modern-built Manſion-houſe, Stables, and other Offices, with a Garden newly laid out, and well-ſtocked with fruit-trees; alſo, ſeveral ſtripes and clumps of planting in a thriving condition, and the fences in good repair. A great part of the incloſures are in graſs, and the whole eſtate well watered, ſituated in an excellent ſporting country, and in the vicinity of an unexhauſtible fund of marl.

The entry to be at the term of Martinmas next, the price paid at Whitſunday, bearing intereſt from Martinmas.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to Robert Scott, Eſq; agent at Kelſo for the Bank of Scotland; Lieutenant Miller, at Maxwellheugh, near Kelſo; Thomas Potts, writer in Kelſo; Thomas Uſher, writer in Hawick; or Charles Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh; either of whom will ſhow the rental of the eſtate; and the articles of roup, and the inventories of writs may be ſeen by applying either to the ſaid Thomas Potts or Thomas Uſher. Mr Mackenzie has a plan of the eſtate.

The ſervant at Orchard will ſhow the houſe and boundaries.

MONEY TO LEND.

TO BE LENT,

Upon Heritable Security—at Martinmas next,

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling—in one or more ſums.

Apply to Mr Trotter, writer to the ſignet.

COUNTY LOUTH, IRELAND.

A BANKRUPT'S SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of JER. VICKERS & CO.

To be SOLD by Auction, by PAT. MARSH, at the Royal Exchange of the city of Dublin, on Thurſday the 8th of October 1789, at two o'clock,

TWO THIRDS, undivided Shares, of an extenſive and profitable MANUFACTORY of MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c. ſituated within one mile and a half of Dundalk, (a good ſea-port) in a delightful valley, on the banks of a beautiful river, and in the heart of one of the moſt fertile and induſtrious counties in Ireland. The Dwelling-houſe, the Houſes for Manufacturers, Boiling-houſe, Warehouſe, Office, Drying-houſe, Calender, and Finiſhing houſe, are nearly new, moſtly ſlated, in perfect order, and actually employed. The bleaching grounds are extenſive and convenient. The reſident tradeſmen pay more than the yearly rent.

In order to prove the trade highly productive, it is neceſſary to mention, that the original ſtock was 6000l. and, on the laſt ſettlement of accounts, (which is to be made every firſt day of January), the capital amounted to 10,400l. after deducing all expences, bad debts, &c.

The partnerſhip was firſt formed in May 1784, for ſeven years, at the expiration of which (ſhould any of the partners wiſh to retire) the buildings, looms, (of which there are eighty-ſix), machinery, &c. are to be fairly valued, and paid for by the remaining Partners.

The chief article manufactured is amply protected by high duties on its importation; and the Parliament of Ireland grants a bounty on all that is manufactured here.

On examination it will be found (in proportion to its extent) as profitable, and in every reſpect as well circumſtanced, as any in either kingdom.

It will poſitively be ſold the above day, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract.

Further particulars may be known, and every information given, by applying to Alan Bellingham, Eſq; or Mr Francis Bennett, aſſignees; or Mr Pat. Marſh.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4. 1789.

LANDS FOR SALE

BY ADJOURNMENT,

In the county of Forfar, and vicinity of Dundee.

ON Friday the 30th day of October next, between the hours of one and two afternoon, will be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouſe of Dundee,

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES or thereby of ARABLE LAND, lying on the eaſt ſide of the Hilltown of Dundee, and on the high road leading from Dundee to Forfar.

Theſe lands are to be holden of the expoſer, for payment of a ſmall yearly feu-duty; and as they are ſituated in the neighbourhood of a large town, they may be ſubfeued to great advantage. The purchaſer will have the privilege of gathering dung within the town of Dundee, for manuring the ground.

The articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of John Ogilvy writer in Dundee, who will alſo ſhow the ground, and give any further information that may be deſired by intending purchaſers.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday 27th November next, between the hours of five and eight afternoon,

THE LANDS and others after mentioned, belonging to *Mr David Armſtrong*, advocate.

LOT I.

The lands of *Kirtleton* and *Pocketkine-Foot*, and lands of *Blackcroft*, with the tiends of the laſt-mentioned lands, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be expoſed at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free proven rent, being L. 2184 12 2 1-12th

But as the proprietor does not appear to have any right [illegible] to, one fifth of the rent of theſe lands is deducted as tiend; and taking from that tiend the miniſter's ſtipend, ther remains of free tiend 171l. 5s. 10d. 9-12ths—the privilege of purchaſing which, being valued at five years purchaſe, amounts to 86 9 5 9-12ths

Upſet price of Lot I. L. 2271 1 7 10-12ths

LOT II.

The Lands of *Croſthank-head*, Eaſt *Lynbridgeford*, Weſt *Lynbridgeford*, and *Mill* of *Lynbridgeford*, with a Houſe and Yard in Eaſt Lynbridgeford, and the tiends of theſe lands, lying in the pariſh and ſheriffdom foreſaid, which are to be expoſed at 24 years purchaſe of the free rent of the lands—20 years purchaſe of the free rent of the mill—and 12 years purchaſe of the rent of the houſe and yard, being L. 2983 14 8

With the ſuperiorities of the Mains of Crowdieknow, and ſeveral other lands, the feu-duties of which amount to 11l. 0s. 11d. 2-12ths Sterling, and the groſs rent to 470l. 8s. 3d. (the caſualties payable by ſingular ſucceſſors [illegible]) And the tiends of the lands of Croſslands, valued at 3 2 5 6-12ths.

Upſet price of Lot II. L. 3136 17 1 6-12ths.

LOT III.

The *Liferent* (during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs Armſtrong) of the Lands of *Henk*, lying in the pariſh of Sibbalbie, annexed to Applegirth, and ſheriffdom foreſaid, which is to be expoſed at five years purchaſe of the free rent being L. 228 6 8

LOT IV.

An *Adjudication* for ſums amounting to 1191l. 14s. 9d. beſides intereſt affecting an acre of land at Rigmuir, and houſes thereon, lying in the pariſh of Gratney, which is to be expoſed at 12 years purchaſe of the free rent of the ſubjects affected by the adjudication, being L. 28 10 0

The ſubjects in lot ſecond hold of the Crown, excepting a very ſmall part of the ſuperiorities. The lands held of the Crown afford a frechold qualification. The lands, &c. in lots firſt, third, and fourth, hold of ſubjects ſuperior. There is a good modern manſion-houſe, with offices, pigeon-houſe, garden, &c. on lot firſt; and upon that lot, as well as lot ſecond, there is a good deal of thriving planting, upon which no value is put. The rent of lot firſt has riſen conſiderably ſince the proof was taken in the judicial ſale, and conform to which proof the upſet price is fixed; and there is reaſon to believe that, upon permanent leaſes, a conſiderable riſe of rent would ſtill be go for theſe and the other ſubjects under ſale. About 17l. of the rent of Kirkletown and Pocketkinefoot remains of teind, after paying the ſtipend, the privilege of purchaſing which is to be expoſed at five years purchaſe. The teinds in this pariſh are ſaleable at ſix years purchaſe; ſo that 17l. of the rent is in reality expoſed at only eleven years purchaſe.

The lands in lots firſt and ſecond lie within ſeven miles of Langholm, ſix of Eccleſechan, and within five miles of the great turnpike road leading from Glaſgow and Edinburgh, by Moffat, to Carliſle. Theſe lands alſo lie within three miles of lime, and are capable of great improvement. The lands in lot third lie in the neighbourhood of the village of Lockerby; and the ſubjects ſecured by the adjudication in lot fourth, lie in the village of Rigg; and the ground, ſo far as not already built upon, may be feued off to advantage.

The articles of roup, &c. may be ſeen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and perſons deſirous of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, or Mr John Johnſton, at Charlesfield, by Annan, factor on the eſtate.

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